

Statement of Dr. Henry F. Hosley for the American Cancer Society, House Hearings, 1969

1365

as part of the cigarette and which methodology is based on physical toxicity from chemical additives. of Temple University and has been known as Dr. Michael B. Shimken

located at 3316 Spring Garden in test could be made of the filter.

d Bird Type 9-90 smoke sampling of two seconds duration and 35 test of one puff per minute. In three test reductions were 91.02 percent, stage of nicotine reduction was 96.43 those same cigarettes.

Back of Roswell Memorial Institute in Shimken, and in a letter to Dr.

their ideas and in seeing the data did a preliminary test of four samples to accept the Sadtler report. I did not find a pronounced difference in the sample and control cigarettes."

okers enjoyed the smoke with only a little milder but enjoyable.

from existing materials used in the making these cigarettes is not out of

force set up to study the harmful them to also test the filter. I received this time to do this type of testing. an true concern on the part of the low on commitment voiced by the

to guarantee a quality product to be not well-known in the field of cigarette machine to produce the filter. tes and a machine to attach the cigarette

mized in the field, it is therefore my before mentioned that here is test reduces the harmful effects from device which lowers the tar delivery being any deleterious material into the smokers, would be desirable at the

TANT PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, ALBANY CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE, AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

test tragedy of the twentieth century. could burden their conscience advertisement.

vement and with a special interest evidence for the unwholesomeness and to where at hand.

a legion of janitors to shovel up the wash smoke from the walls. The fire out that more smoking parents have for their children have perished. The ves at the doctors' offices and clinics functionalities, intestinal upsets and vas breath stinks. His gums are irritated, the mucosa of his oral cavity. Cigarette

ettes compete in his family budget for necessities of food and medicine. His clothes reek and his fingers are yellow. The congested cough and the pack of cigarettes are inseparable companions.

Critically ill patients in hospital rooms forced to tolerate a neighbor's side stream smoke, complain bitterly of nausea and respiratory distress. One out of thirty beds at the Veterans Administration Hospital is occupied by a smoker amputee. Persistently elevated eosinophile counts prevail throughout the Federal Institution constantly stinking with tobacco smoke and are indicative of an diffusely unhealthy environment. Almost without exception the patient dying in agony with squamous carcinoma of the mouth, throat, or lungs has been a cigarette smoker since an early age. The chest disease wards are filled with emphysema victims in wheel chairs gasping for breath and many of them still unable to stop smoking. Consistent with the presence of both vascular poisons and carcinogens in cigarette smoke has been the appearance in our hospitals of the shop worn bilateral amputee dying with squamous carcinoma. On one such patient society can realize a loss of a quarter of a million dollars, paying for sympathectomies, vascular grafts, amputation in stages of two legs, prostheses, biopsy, cancer surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, lost wages, family welfare and endless days in the hospital. Unquestionably cigarette smoking has contributed largely to our alarming shortage of health personnel and facilities. The list of families lacking a parent victim to cancer or early heart attack from smoking is endless.

The first time man inhaled cigarette smoke and coughed was the only evidence he ever needed not to pursue the habit. To continue to flail our tissues over the objection of the body's protective reflexes is beyond reason. For man to be able to aspirate a mixture of 500 chemicals into the lung and no harmful reaction occur would defy all the laws of chemistry. The effects of cigarette smoking on the human being are simply violent.

In the past six years I have discussed formally the topic of smoking and health on one hundred and fifty occasions (list available) with adult or youth audiences in Eastern New York State. Youth often express concern for their parents and frequently question the failure of the government to take more effective measures to limit cigarette smoking. The adults have been shocked to learn of the crippling cigarette diseases but say they find it exceedingly difficult to stop smoking and desire help. Many would welcome the abolition of cigarettes. They know cigarette smoking is slowly killing them. Others tell of the members of their families that died or are suffering from cigarette disease. Those with emphysema are disillusioned they weren't warned more effectively before they were so badly crippled. People able to stop cigarette smoking are uniformly grateful but often find the temptation to return to the habit is ever present. Widows sadly affirm their husbands died of lung cancer, emphysema, or an early heart attack and were heavy cigarette smokers. Many adults believed their cause is lost and education of youth is the best course. Generally school teachers who smoke naively view their right to smoke as inviolate and express little insight or concern their example is detrimental to youth. Teachers who do not smoke have welcomed smoking education and are congratulatory to the medical profession for a direct interest in student health.

The Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce of the United States House of Representatives can no longer safely assume a callous detachment and unconcern for the hazards of cigarette smoking in an age when the American people are reacting violently to injustice. The American people care no longer to spend millions of their tax dollars to prove the obvious. They care no longer to see their loved ones dying by inches from this foul habit. Your failure to adequately deal with this problem will be an invitation to violence. Cigarette disease is our foremost preventable cause of death. No supreme court can uphold a law that threatens our children and disenables us to protect ourselves. Cigarette advertising must cease. The tar and nicotine content of cigarettes must be reduced. There must rest no doubt in the consumer's mind that cigarette smoking is suicide.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. HUSTON WESTOVER, VICE CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS MEDICAL SOCIETY, ON BEHALF OF THE FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

My name is J. Huston Westover, M.D. of Acton, Massachusetts. I am Vice-chairman of the Friends Medical Society which is concerned with the responsibility of Quaker doctors to be active on the vital issues of today with respect to the health and welfare of our society.

1005072640